

THE TRI-WEEKLY YEOMAN.

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TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1859.

Gov. Magoffin and the Senatorship.

Gov. Magoffin has been frequently mentioned in connection with the position of United States Senator to succeed Mr. Crittenden, and many of the Democracy in different parts of the State, in admiration of the brilliant victory he so lately achieved in a popular election, have suggested his nomination and urged him to give his consent for the presentation of his name to the Democratic caucus. The Bowling-Green Standard, the organ of the Democracy of the Third District, has hoisted his name to its mast-head, and in an article which we copy below presents his claims in very complimentary terms.

Gov. Magoffin is not here at this time, but as we have heard him express himself upon this subject, we can safely say that he will not in any event permit his name to come before the caucus. The position he holds, considering the flattering manner in which it is conferred, is certainly the most honorable within the gift of the people of Kentucky, and it is due to them that he should discharge faithfully and to the end the high trusts confided to him. Gov. Magoffin takes this view of the subject, and although without doubt he feels complimented by the strong manifestations of his popularity in being thus pressed forward for high official position so soon after election to the office he holds, we are satisfied he does not desire his name to be used in connection with the Senatorship. The following is the article from the Standard:

We have this day called to our mast-head the name of Gov. Beriah Magoffin as our choice for the United States Senate to succeed Mr. Crittenden. Several of our contemporaries have expressed themselves—some in favor of Col. Boyd, and others in favor of Major Breckinridge, and we discover that some of them are warring warm in reference to their favorites. We present the name of our excellent Governor, because he is our choice; we present him as a compromise man; we present him as one who is well qualified in every particular to discharge the duties of the office; as one who has recently been endorsed by the largest vote ever given to any candidate in the State; as one who has never flinched from serving the Democracy whenever called upon, although abuse, misrepresentation and defeat stared him in the face; as one who assisted in bearing the Democratic Banner in the ever memorable struggle of 1855, between the friends of civil and religious liberty and an oath-bound secret society; and although that banner was not borne aloft to victory, yet he never suffered it to trail in the dust, but by his eloquence and untiring industry and perseverance, he reduced the tens of thousands of the enemy to a few thousand; as the only man that has borne the Democratic banner to victory in the State for half a century in a single-handed contest between the Democracy and their opponents.

It is true the Democrats elected Gov. Powell in 1851, but in that contest there were three candidates in the field. Caesar carried the Roman name in triumph over the most powerful States of Europe, and after shedding the blood of one million of his fellow-beings, and gained the dizzy height of power and ambition, fell in his imperial robe in the Senate Chamber by the hand of assassins. But Beriah Magoffin has achieved a greater triumph than Caesar did. He has borne aloft the stars and stripes of his country against all the odds and ended the contest with the Democracy, the most eloquent leader his enemies could produce; he has done this, and without the shedding of blood. The cry of the widow and the orphan has not been heard since his elevation to the highest office in the gift of Kentuckians. We will be proud of the exalted position he now occupies. His triumph was a peaceful one, and we present his name, not knowing whether he will approve or disapprove of it, as the man for the next Legislature to bestow Senatorial honors upon.

KENTUCKY MILITARY INSTITUTE.—We find the following notice of this deservedly popular school in the New Orleans Delta of a late date: "We have received a catalogue of the officers and cadets of the above Institute. It is located six miles from Frankfort, Ky.—Among the names of the cadets we are glad to see many from Louisiana. Military Universities are becoming pretty popular. It is only at such Institutes that the student receives a physical and mental education, and in their military preciseness a methodical mode of working, studying and thinking is taught. The Governor of Kentucky is *ex officio* inspector, and all the diplomas are signed by him. Connected with the college is a medical, a commercial and a law department. The latter is under the supervision of Judge T. B. Monroe, late Common-Law Professor of the Louisiana Law University."

The adjourned Summer Term of the Court of Appeals commenced on yesterday—present, Judges Stites, Duvall, and Wood.—Quite a number of lawyers from other parts of the State are in attendance, among whom we notice the arrivals of Messrs. Worthington, Pennebaker, and Wilson, of Louisville; Messrs. Crockett and Dallah, of Henderson; and Messrs. L. D. and J. B. Husbands, of Paducah. Col. Thos. S. Grundy, Senator from Washington and Marion, is also attending the Court of Appeals.

The Fair of the Southwestern Agricultural and Mechanical Association at Louisville opens to-day and will continue the remainder of the week.

The Eminence Fair also commences to-day and will continue until Saturday.

On last Friday night the entire paper mill of Mr. E. Stedman, about 4 miles from town, was destroyed by fire. Loss estimated at \$25,000. No insurance.

PATENTS ISSUED.—To N. W. Hollman, of Eddyville, Ky., for improved mangle.
 To Henry W. Colvin, of Pendleton county, Ky., for improvement in sight for fire-arms.

The Washington Union indirectly takes ground against the election of Vice President Breckinridge to the Senate in the place of Mr. Crittenden.—*Lynchburg Virginian*, Aug. 23.

If the above paragraph is intended to refer to us, we can only say that there never was a baser or more utterly false insinuation than that which it contains. We have never taken ground, either directly or indirectly, against the election of Mr. Breckinridge to the Senate. On the contrary, we believe that he is eminently fitted for that distinction.—*Wash. Constitution*.

[From the N. O. Delta, Sept. 6.]

Letter From Kentucky.

Politics in Kentucky.—The Recent Election.—The Inauguration of the Democratic Governor.—The Secretary of State.—Views of the Democracy of Kentucky on the Territorial Question.—Sentiments of John C. Breckinridge on Squatter Sovereignty, and with reference to Douglas.

LEXINGTON, KY., August 30, 1859.
 MESSRS. EDITORS: This is a great day in Kentucky. The State has been convulsed by one of the most exciting elections ever known within its limits. The Know-Nothing faction, the unnatural offspring of the good old Whig party, met its death here at the late State election, but its members could not abandon their offices without one more desperate struggle. The name of the party had become obnoxious, and the old trick of a change of name was resorted to. Again it loomed up in serious Opposition to that party which controlled the State, but so disguised it was in its new character of "Opposition" party and with its new principles, that the old features were hardly recognizable. During the Presidential campaign the Know-Nothings of Kentucky assumed positions that would have flourished in New Hampshire and Massachusetts, and that delighted the Sewardists and Chaseites, and the Abolitionists of the North—they denounced Catholics, "pitched into" foreigners, and sang right lustily the "Rip Sams," and other chaste songs so familiar to your ears. But how changed is all this since my last visit to Kentucky. Now the Opposition, in its Southern sentiment, would carry Mississippi, and would, without doubt, meet the warm indorsement of Southern commercial conventions.

Now was this its only change. It has discovered that the naturalized citizen is not worse than the native, but infinitely his superior. He is a being to be coaxed, and to be flattered, to be toadied, and to be bribed. Its organs are loud in their denunciations of the Federal Government, because it did not at once involve itself in a war with Europe, to defend the poor, the persecuted naturalized citizens in foreign territory. This would have been all very well, had it not been discovered that the disguise hung loosely, that the veil was a little too thin, and that the hideous features of the old party were still seen in all their ghastly horrors.

The Opposition party was beaten, badly beaten, and the Democratic candidate goes in office with a vote of 9000 majority at his back. Five Democratic Members of Congress have been elected while the Opposition only elect three. As the State gave 9000 majority, it is surprising to the uninitiated that three Opposition Members of Congress were elected. The surprise, however, will vanish when it is known that Know-Nothing Legislatures divided the State into its Congressional Districts, and, of course, as usual, managed to elect the will of the people.

Well, it is all over, and to-day the Governor will be inaugurated. It has been the custom for many years in Kentucky to celebrate this event with great ceremony. The Governor elect will be attended from the county to Frankfort by a procession of volunteer companies and of other citizens, and will be preceded by bands of music, and followed by volleys of cannon. Committees will receive him, and committees will escort from the city the retiring Governor—prayers will be offered—speeches made—a grand ball will be given and the day will be one of justification generally.

The new Governor has already made his selection for Secretary of State. The gentleman is Thomas B. Monroe, Jr., Mayor of Lexington, and a distinguished editor of the Lexington Statesman. You have already spoken of him as a graduate of the Law University of Louisiana, and the son of the late Common-Law Professor of that institution. He is but 26 years old, and is decidedly one of the rising men of the country. The young men of this State take high positions at early ages. Our Vice-President, now one of the most prominent candidates for the Presidency, is but 37 years old, and J. Young Brown, that brilliant young orator, whose reputation is already national, and whose election to Congress by a large majority has already been announced, is not yet 24 years old. He is, of course, ineligible for the present Congress, and it is said with some attempt to take his seat until he has attained the proper age.

A great deal has been said about the position of Kentucky and that of Breckinridge and other Kentucky statesmen on the subject of squatter Sovereignty. Passing my time in the vicinity of the residence of many of the leading men of the Democratic party, and possessing means of ascertaining public sentiment, which it is unnecessary to mention, I have determined to lay the views of the Democratic party on this vexed and dangerous question. I think I can now state, without danger of contradiction, that the Democrats of this State cannot and will not stand on the same platform with Douglas. They insist upon the power of Congress to protect slavery in the Territories, but some of the Kentucky statesmen qualify this opinion by doubting the propriety at present of exercising the power. "The law is the law," say they, "but we know the views of the most prominent Democrats in the State."

As the name of Mr. Breckinridge is presented prominently by the Democratic party for a nomination at the Charleston Convention, some anxiety is felt in the South with reference to his views on this Territorial question. No doubt ought for a moment, to have been entertained in the subject. Mr. B.'s ancestors were born on slave territory, and were the owners of slaves. He was born in a slave State, was educated among slave-holders and by a slave-holder. His education, therefore, his instincts, all his sympathies, are Southern. On the Territorial question, Mr. Breckinridge has always been, and now is, opposed to the views expressed by Mr. Douglas, and his sentiments are such as can be expected from a true friend of the Union. Of all this I have perfectly satisfied myself, on evidence that I conceive to be entirely conclusive, and about which your readers need entertain not the slightest doubt.

Yours truly,
 The Cynthia (Ky.) Age has an article in its last issue urging the Legislature, at its next session, to choose the Hon. John C. Breckinridge to the United States Senate as the successor of Mr. Crittenden, whose term expires on the 4th of March, 1861. In the course of its article it says:

"The Legislature that convenes at Frankfort in December next will elect the successor of Mr. Crittenden. To that Legislature we present the name of John C. Breckinridge, one of the most gifted, eloquent, and convincing orators Kentucky has ever produced—beyond all question the brightest star in the political firmament. A gentleman of strict morality, the very pink of chivalry and soul of honor, he would take the lead in the Senate, and once more Kentucky would occupy the proud position of having furnished the most accomplished gentleman, the greatest statesman, and the most eloquent orator to the national council of the people."

The Boston Herald says, that some workmen, while making excavations at the noted Gov. Hancock House, near Faneuil Hall, discovered several pistols and cannon balls, and also a glass bottle, at the depth of some five feet below the surface of the ground. Mr. John A. Duggins, the present proprietor of the house, states that the ground has not been disturbed for at least two hundred years, and that these articles must have remained there for that length of time.

FROST AND CRANBERRIES.—We learn, says the Milwaukee News, that the early frost has played the dickens with the cranberry crop of that State, and that where ten bushels were gathered last season it will be hard work to find one bushel this, and they will be of a much poorer grade. In some counties of the State, the cranberry crop has far exceeded in value and amount the grain crop, and its loss will be very serious.

America, a Refuge for the Oppressed of Other Lands.

BY MOLLIE J. FOGUE, DAINBOURVILLE SCHOOL, KY.

Among the distinctive glories of our government, if there be one more illustrious than another, more admired by the spirit longing for freedom and better adapted to the perpetuity of our institutions, it is the asylum here reared for the crushed heart and wounded spirit, and dedicated to the oppressed of every clime.

Indeed this glory has shed a lustre so resplendent as to perpetuate the gloom of despotic tyranny, that, like the mist upon the dark-browed Alps, hangs over the Oriental world, and has moved in the bosoms of millions, saddened by the frown of the despot, a longing and unquenchable desire to fly from their wo-stricken lands to our blissful shades, where they may find a balm for every wound of oppression, and where the path of human life is lit up by the sun of a glorious freedom.

This spirit of American institutions to protect the oppressed of every nation, by giving them a hearty, a soul-thrilling welcome to a participation of the sweets of our blood-bought liberty, and by throwing around them the safeguard of our national eminence and power, by which they are preserved from the hostile attack of the ruthless monarch of their native soil, has purchased for us the inveterate hatred of many a princely satrap, and "many a day ago" would we have been engulfed in the maelstrom of nations had "Europe's" jealous monarchs held our destiny in their ruthless hands.

This feature of "American" polity, as well as the most resplendent, is the most ancient of that cluster of political glories that belong exclusively to the western hemisphere.

Shortly after the discovery of the new world, a little band of persecuted but noble spirits, directed by the hand of "God" himself, left "Britain's" cruel shores for the forest land of this then wild "Columbia," that they might here, in the freedom of thought and action, adore and worship the great "God." Through many perils did their pathway lie to this shrine of freedom—this home of peace for the oppressed. Oft did the surging billows of the foamy deep, as they swelled against the Pilgrims' frail bark, threaten them with a watery grave. Oft did the gallant "Mayflower," upon the apex of the mountain waves, pierce the stormy sky, and again she is lost in the watery vale beneath. But watched by the All-seeing eye, and sustained by the Omnipotent hand, that noble vessel, amid storm and cloud, landed her Pilgrim bark upon the shore.

"And the heavy night hung dark,
 The hills and waters o'er;
 And the wailing of the moored bark
 On the wild New England's shore."

What if the breaking wave's dashed light,
 And the heavy night hung dark, this was a land of freedom; they asked no more. Here, with the "blue-girl dome" for their covering, they mingled with the roar of the elements their free voices in songs of praise and thanksgiving.

"And the ocean Easle soared
 From his nest by the white waves' foam;
 And the rooking 'Pines' of the forest roared
 This was their welcome home."

Here they planted the banner of religious freedom, which has ever since waved its beautiful folds in the sunlight of heaven, and has called the oppressed religionist of every clime to our happy "American" home.

Imbibing the same spirit of freedom and sympathy, our great political organizers went still farther, declaring that all men are born free and equal; and sympathizing with the oppressed of our common humanity, they here formed a political asylum, extending throughout the length and breadth of these States, for the oppressed children of this wide and friendless world.

This is our boast; this is our glory; this will perpetuate our existence when the requiem of the last Kingdom and Empire that sails upon the ocean of national existence will have been sung and forgotten.

This will perpetuate our memory when the names of "Greece and Rome," with all their classic groves and bloody battles, sleeping heroes and ruined cities, mouldering temples and thundering Joves, have died away in utter forgetfulness.

Not like the "City" of the seven hills, we will need no marble monument to tell to future ages our glorious deeds. But perpetuating the noble feature of our polity, we ourselves will remain a proud, free, and happy nation through all coming time, and tell to the last generation of our race our own history.

Let us cherish the same patriotic spirit that was nurtured by our sires and matrons in the infancy of our nation, and preserve this "sanctum sanctorum" of our national temple; and when we sleep beneath the green turf it will be said of us,

"How sleep the brave who fall to rest
 By all their country's wishes blest!
 When "Spring" with dewy fingers cold,
 Returns to deck their hallowed mold,
 They then shall dress a sweeter sod
 Than "Fanny's" feet have ever trod!
 There "Honor" comes a pilgrim gray
 To bless the clod that wraps the clay;
 And "Freedom" shall a while repair
 To dwell a weeping hermit there."

Excellent Appointment.

We see in several of our exchanges that Gov. Magoffin has appointed Thos. B. Monroe, Jr., Secretary of State. Mr. M. is the editor of the Lexington Statesman, and a writer of no ordinary ability. Under his management the Statesman has obtained a position high in the front ranks of the Kentucky press, and justly so, too, for he is a fluent writer and has stood a sentinel on the watchtower, never failing to show up the damnable tenets and glaring inconsistencies of the Opposition to best advantage to his own party. We do not know that he will retire from the editorial chair. We hope he will not, for in the coming Presidential campaign his retirement would be deeply felt. But we are glad that our excellent Governor has given our worthy editorial brother this practical testimonial to his merit. We have every confidence that Mr. Monroe will prove himself an efficient officer. Of one thing we are certain—if he does as well in the Secretary's office as in the sanctum, nobody will have cause to regret his appointment.

Jas. W. Tate, Esq., of Frankfort, has been appointed Assistant Secretary. Mr. Tate held the same office under Gov. Powell. This is also a good appointment.—*Henderson Reporter*.

DOES THE REPUBLICAN PARTY PROPOSE TO INTERFERE WITH SLAVERY IN THE STATES?—Advertiser.

To the above inquiry, says the Constitution, propounded by the Advertiser, we will give the response of its party chiefs. They shall answer the important question, and people can then judge whether they intend to interfere with slavery in the States, and intend to uphold the Constitution and the Union, as made and understood by the patriot fathers. Read and judge:

"There is a higher law than the Constitution, which regulates our authority over the domain. **SLAVERY MUST BE ABOLISHED, AND WE MUST DO IT!**"—*Wm. H. Seward.*

"The time is fast approaching when the cry will become too overpowering to resist. RATHER THAN TOLERATE NATIONAL SLAVERY AS IT NOW EXISTS, LET THE UNION BE DISSOLVED AT ONCE, AND THEN THE SIN OF SLAVERY WILL REST WHERE IT BELONGS!"

N. Y. Tribune.
 "This Union is a lie. The American Union is an imposture, a covenant with death, and an agreement with hell. We are for its overthrow! Up with the flag of disunion that we may have a free and glorious republic of our own!"—*William Lloyd Garrison.*

"I look forward to the day when there shall be a servile insurrection in the South, when the black man, armed with British bayonets, and led on by British officers, shall assert his freedom, and wage a war of extermination against his master. And though we may not mock at their calamity, nor laugh when their fear cometh, YET WE SHALL HAIL IT AS THE DAWN OF A POLITICAL MILLENIUM!"—*Joshua R. Giddings.*

In the alternative being presented of the CONTINUANCE OF SLAVERY or a dissolution of the Union, we ARE FOR A DISSOLUTION, and we care not how quick it comes!"—*Rufus P. Spalding.*

"The fugitive slave act is filled with horror—WE ARE BOUND TO DISOBEY THIS ACT!"—*Charles Sumner.*

"THE ADVERTISER HAS NO HESITATION IN SAYING THAT IT DOES NOT HOLD TO THE FAITHFUL OBSERVANCE OF THE FUGITIVE-SLAVE LAW OF 1850!"—*Portland Advertiser.*

"I HAVE NO DOUBT BUT THE FREE AND SLAVE STATES OUGHT TO BE SEPARATED. * * * THE UNION IS NOT WORTH SUPPORTING IN CONNECTION WITH THE SOUTH."—*Honore Greeley.*

"THE TIMES DEMAND AND WE MUST HAVE AN ANTI-SLAVERY CONSTITUTION, ANTI-SLAVERY BIBLE AND AN ANTI-SLAVERY GOD!"—*Anson P. Burlingame.*

"THERE IS MENT IN THE REPUBLICAN PARTY. IT IS THIS: IT IS THE FIRST SECTIONAL PARTY EVER ORGANIZED IN THIS COUNTRY. * * * IT IS NOT NATIONAL, IT IS SECTIONAL. IT IS THE NORTH ARRAYED AGAINST THE SOUTH. * * * THE FIRST CRACK IN THE ICEBERG IS VISIBLE: YOU WILL YET HEAR IT GO WITH A CRACK THROUGH THE CENTRE!"

Wendell Phillips.

"The cure for slavery prescribed by Redpath is the only infallible remedy, and MEN MUST FOMENT INSURRECTION AMONG THE SLAVES, in order to cure the evils. It can never be done by concessions and compromises. It is a great evil, and must be extinguished by still greater ones. It is positive and imperious in its approaches, and must be overcome with equally positive forces. You must commit an insult to a burglar, and slavery is not arrested without a violation of law and the cry of fire!"—*Independent Democrat, leading Republican paper in New Hampshire.*

"I MORE THAN AGREE WITH THE DISUNION ABOLITIONISTS. They are in favor of a free Northern republic. So am I. But as to BOUNDARY LINES WE DIFFER. While they would fix the Southern boundary at the dividing line between Ohio and Kentucky, Virginia and the Keystone State, I would wish it with the warm waters of the Gulf of Mexico. 'BET WHAT SHALL WE DO WITH THE SLAVES? Make free men of them. 'And with the slaveholding class? ABOLISH THEM. 'And with the Legrees of the plantations? THEM ANNIHILATE! DRIVE THEM INTO THE SEA AS CHRIST DROVE THE SWINE; or chase them into the dismal swamps and black morasses of the South. Anywhere, anywhere out of this world!"—*Redpath, correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune during Fremont campaign and author of "The Roving Editor; or Talks with Slaves in Southern States," by Jas. Redpath, New York.*

MARRIED.

On the 15th inst., by Rev. T. R. Palmer, Mr. J. L. Gregg and Miss SUE E., daughter of Thos. Hope, Esq., all of Shelby county, Ky.
 On the 1st inst., by Rev. Dr. Muse, C. S. HIGGARD, Esq., late of Clark county, Ky., and Miss N. KATH LUNSFORD, late of Oldham county, Ky., all of Collins county, Tex.
 On the 14th inst., at Owensboro, Ky., by Rev. E. Threlkeld, Mr. A. DUNCAN and Miss SUE F. DOWEN, all of Owensboro, Ky.
 By the same, on the 14th inst., Mr. N. PHELPS, of Jessamine, and Miss MARY DARNABY, of Fayette, etc.

By the same, at the same time, Mr. JAMES COONS, of Fayette, and Miss EMMA DARNABY, of Fayette, etc.

Millinery at Cost.

MRS. STOUTCHON informs the public, and especially the ladies, that she has purchased Mrs. M. Herrensmit's stock of millinery, and will sell the same at cost. Store at Mrs. Herrensmit's old stand, on St. Clair street. sep20 wdt-wtf

J. H. WATERMAN'S

ENGLISH & CLASSICAL HIGH SCHOOL, FRANKFORT, KY.

HAVING purchased the residence and school property of Prof. E. A. Grant, I am glad to announce to my numerous patrons and to the public, that I am now enabled to continue my school with increased advantages. The school building is a large and commodious one, built upon the most approved plan, well ventilated and furnished with desks of the latest style. The location is a pleasant one, in the most retired part of South Frankfort. With these increased facilities, I hope to establish a school with such a system of discipline and instruction as will commend itself to all patrons and friends of a thorough classical education. Have ample accommodations for twenty-five boarders, which number will be received into the Principal's family.

School Year begins Second Wednesday in September.

TERMS.—For the Academic year, one half in advance, remainder 1st of February.
 For boarders, including tuition in the English branches, board, fuel, lights, and washing, \$160.
 For day pupils, to continue my school with increased advantages, \$40.
 Tuition in Latin, Greek, and Modern Languages, each, \$10.
 For further particulars or Circulars, address of J. H. WATERMAN, A. B., Frankfort, Ky.

REFERENCES.

Rev. J. N. Norton, Hon. James Harlan, Hon. J. C. Crittenden, Frankfort, Ky.; The Rt. Rev. B. B. Smith, Judge Bodley, Ex-Gov. Morehead, Louisville, Ky.; C. S. Bodley, Esq., Lexington, Ky.; Rev. J. W. Venable, Ky.; H. H. Bodley, Esq., St. Louis, Mo.; Hon. W. A. Lake, Vicksburg, Miss.; Geo. Snodgrass, Esq., New Orleans, La.; W. H. Hurst, Esq., Louisville, Ind.
 [Paris Citizen copy to amount of \$5 and charge this office.]

The "NASSAU Gold Pen."

PERSONS competent of judging will find this Pen the best in use. For sale at the Bookstore of KEON & CRUTCHER, sep20 wdt-wtf

Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate.

We are requested to announce ALEXANDER BURNS, of Frankfort county, as a candidate for Sergeant-at-Arms of the next State Senate. sep20 wdt-wtf

Assistant Clerk of the House of Reps.

We are authorized to announce W. W. GRUBBLE, of Harrison county, as a candidate for the office of Assistant Clerk of the next House of Representatives. sep20 wdt-wtf

Door-keeper of Senate.

We are authorized to announce ANTHONY CROCK, of Harrison county, as a candidate for the office of Door-keeper of the State Senate. sep20 wdt-wtf

Sergeant-at-Arms of the House.

We are requested to announce Wm. N. ROBB, of Fayette, as a candidate for the office of Sergeant-at-Arms to the next House of Representatives. sep20 wdt-wtf

Clerk of the House.

We are authorized to announce CLINTON McCARTHY, of Owensboro, as a candidate for re-election to the office of Clerk of the House of Representatives of the Kentucky Legislature. sep20 wdt-wtf

Door-keeper of the House.

We are requested to announce J. B. CARTER, of Marion county, as a candidate for Door-keeper to the next House of Representatives of the next Legislature. sep20 wdt-wtf

Door-keeper of the House.

We are requested to announce J. P. ORR, Jr., of Owensboro, as a candidate for Door-keeper to the next House of Representatives. sep20 wdt-wtf

Assistant Clerk of the Senate.

We are authorized to announce MILTON HAMILTON, of Boone county, as a candidate for Assistant Clerk of the State Senate. sep20 wdt-wtf

SPECIAL NOTICES.

New Goods!

R. RUNYAN,
 (At Baker & Runyan's Old Stand, St. Clair St.)
 Is now opening the largest and handsomest stock of Dry Goods, &c., right from the East, that he has ever imported. He will sell them at the lowest possible rate, FOR CASH DOWN, and will make it to the real advantage of all to buy of him. Give him a call; Runyan is all right. sep1 wdt-wtf

Metcalfe's "Kentucky Reports," Vol. 1.

Just ready and for sale by KEON & CRUTCHER, booksellers, Frankfort, Ky. Price \$5.
 Persons at a distance, including the price, will have the work forwarded to them by mail, postage paid. sep20 wdt-wtf

STATEMENT

OF THE

New England Fire and Marine Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn.

On the first day of January, 1859, made to the Auditor of the State of Kentucky, pursuant to the statute of said State approved March 5, 1856.

The name of the Company is the New England Fire and Marine Insurance Company, Hartford, Conn., and is located at Hartford, Connecticut.

The amount of its capital stock is \$200,000. The amount of its paid-up capital is \$200,000.

The assets of the Company are as follows:

Cash on hand and in bank \$42,327 68

Cash in the hands of brokers and agents 1,631 00

Amount loaned on mortgage of real estate 37,500 00

Amount loaned on pledge of bank stock 20,000 00

Amount loaned on pledge of railroad bonds 2,750 00

Amount loaned on approved personal securities 67,500 00

100 shares of Bank of Commerce stock, New York, par value \$100,000, market value 10,400 00

100 shares Continental Bank stock, New York, par value \$100,000, market value 10,400 00

100 shares Park Bank stock, New York, par value \$100,000, market value 10,900 00

50 shares Bank of the State of New York stock, New York, par value \$100,000, market value 5,100 00

50 shares American Exchange Bank stock, New York, par value \$100,000, market value 5,300 00

50 shares Metropolitan Bank stock, New York, par value \$100,000, market value 5,600 00

100 shares Bank of New York stock, New York, par value \$100,000, market value 10,500 00

50 shares Bank of Commerce stock, Boston, par value \$100,000, market value 5,325 00

15 shares Rockville Bank stock, Rockville, Md., par value \$1,500, market value 1,545 00

Accrued interest on investments 1,262 00

Amount of other property owned by the Company 215 00

Total assets January 1, 1859, \$296,255 69

The liabilities of the Company are as follows:

Losses due and unpaid, none.

Losses adjusted and not yet paid, none.

Losses in suspense and waiting further proofs, none.

THE TRI-WEEKLY YEOMAN.

[From the Rochester Union, September 14.]
The Drowning of O'Conner the Jumper—His Life.

We had barely time last evening to give the substance of the telegraph dispatch from Niagara Falls, announcing the death, by drowning, of Shields the jumper, who had advertised to make a leap of ninety feet on the 16th instant. We have since received further particulars of the unfortunate affair, together with something of the history of the man, whose true name is Patrick S. O'Conner.

He left this city on Saturday evening for the Falls, to make arrangements for his leap. There was little or nothing known of the man there, and some thought he would not make his appearance. He went there, however, and announced his purpose to jump from a scaffold to be erected by the river side at White's Pleasure Grounds, near where Blondin's rope was suspended. Yesterday morning he went down to the water for the purpose of ascertaining the depth, and to determine where he would erect his scaffold. He was accompanied by men who had skills there to assist him. O'Conner swam out into the river and dove once or twice. He then went down into a small whirlpool and rose, but could not escape from the current which drew him down, and so he sank to rise no more. The men in boats could not reach him and nothing could be done. His body no doubt immediately drifted into the great whirlpool and may sometime be found near the mouth of the river or on Lake Ontario. This is all that relates to his adventure at the Falls. He left his clothes and a few effects to be delivered to his friends when they appear. He has an uncle named Shanahan residing at Lockport.

O'Conner was 27 years of age, and was born at Peterboro, Canada West, and has lived there the best part of his life, following since he came to manhood, the occupation of a millwright. His father is dead, but his mother, a widow, resides at Peterboro. He was a widower, and leaves a child with his mother at Peterboro. Deceased came to this city about three months since but does not appear to have been employed much. He worked a short time for Hayden & Bromley, and this is the only instance that we hear of his being employed here. About five weeks since he went to board with a family on Vought street. He told something of his history there, and said he had a brother who was a Catholic priest in Canada. He spent much of his time reading, and announced his purpose to go through college and attain a thorough education. The member of the family where he boarded, to whom he disclosed his intention to jump from the falls, was a young man, O'Conner, who intended to apply the proceeds of his exhibition of daring to the object he had avowed of obtaining an education.

He took the name of Shields for this occasion, as his relatives were respectable, and he did not want to give them an unenviable notoriety, and then he could cast off the name at pleasure and be known no more to the world as a jumper. One day last week O'Conner jumped from the suspension bridge into the river, and the water being very shallow, he injured one of his feet by the experiment. The descent there was about thirty feet, we suppose.

We expressed yesterday the conviction that this man was not in sound mind. Conversation had with others since has confirmed that impression, although the people where he boarded regarded him as one of the eccentric individuals. The first move he made toward self-destruction by jumping, so far as we can learn, was three weeks or more ago, when he proposed to Mr. Hotchkiss, the lessee of Falls Field, to perform the feat at Genesee Falls. Mr. Hotchkiss refused to have anything to do with the matter, and advised O'Conner to abandon the foolish idea. When he told him his life would be sacrificed the man replied that his life was not exactly right in mind. He appeared to be entirely indifferent as to the result of the attempt, and even proposed to jump off the Falls at once to satisfy Mr. Hotchkiss that he could perform the feat. Finally he proposed to let Mr. Hotchkiss take three-fourths of the receipts of the field in case he would assist him to make the leap in public.

Finding all attempts to operate with Mr. Hotchkiss's assistance useless, he turned his attention to Niagara Falls. But, without making any definite arrangement there, he went to the job office of the Union and Advertiser, and ordered a handbill, the same that is now posted. It is headed "Miracles will never cease," and sets forth that "Shields, the renowned jumper," will leap from a scaffold, at Niagara Falls, on the 16th, swim to the shore, &c. He was regarded at this office as a man not exactly right in mind. He prepared an advertisement for the paper, which was inserted once, without the knowledge of those having charge of the business, and then discontinued, to the dissatisfaction of the patron. We referred to this man in an item last week, expressed the hope that he would not make the attempt he contemplated. And we told him, when he called upon us, just what we thought, but it was of no use. Our advice had no apparent effect to move him from his purpose. We never saw him but once, and that was on the day our last notice of him appeared.

The poor fellow has prematurely found his end, and though he struggled desperately, we are told, to save the life which he had pronounced of so little value, his efforts were useless.

Lieut. Maury's First Marriage.

Mr. Willis, in the Home Journal, relates a curious incident in the life of Lieutenant Maury. It appears that the Lieutenant in his earlier years had visited the Pacific Islands and mastered some of the dialects of the natives. On one occasion a young princess, whose attire consisted principally of her long tresses, and who was the daughter of the king, was sent on a mission by her father and his tribe to offer her hand to the young Lieutenant. In order to pay due respect to this friendly offer, the commander of the vessel ordered young Maury to proceed with the dusky damsel in a boat to shore, to make every assurance of amity between the United States and Europe, get rid of the princess if he could, but on no account to make any such rejection of the princess of honor as would lead to a misunderstanding. Maury, with the princess, proceeded to land in a small boat, the lady leaping out before they reached the island and swimming to the shore. After some hesitation, Maury, on landing, left the boat and proceeded to the chief's bungalow.

"It was some little distance inland, and on arriving he found he was considerably expected. There was every appearance of the preparation for a festivity, the tables spread for a royal banquet, and the fruits and drinks in abundant profusion. The chiefs were already in a state of excitement, which precluded all explanation or modification of plans. There was nothing to do but to wait to circumstances. He must marry (la Owyhee and she), to keep the peace and protect the commerce of the nation.

"The delays were apparently considerable. In a very short time, the runaway bride appeared, dressed in all manner of Pacific ornaments, and attended by her mother and a bevy of sister islandresses. The Commodore was either not expected, or not missed; the ceremony was performed (what there was of it) with only native witnesses, and 'things proceeded as usual.'"

"For the remaining winter months, the sloop was anchored at the same island, and Prince Maury, of course, had a nice opportunity to become acquainted with the manners and customs. His copper colored papa proved very gentlemanly, and, as long as he stayed, he was most affectionately treated."

"Mr. Boynton, a lecturer, who has been enlightening the people in Cincinnati, gives the two Napoleons an important prominence in the world's history. He prophesies the establishment among the Latin nations of an empire like that of Charlemagne, and the upholding of the Papacy as a means to that end. The danger to Protestantism and the suppression of liberty were stated to be great; but, in Napoleon the First, the 'Seventh King' fell; so in Napoleon the Third would the eighth king fall, and with him Papacy. The immense military power of France, the weakness of England, the baffled coalition of Russia, and checking of Austria, were pointed out as evidences of the destined growth of a Latin power, composed of the Catholic States under the supremacy of France. The total subversion of this empire was predicted by the preacher, and a war threatened which might even involve America. After this we would be nearing the end.

Biography of a Terrible Scoundrel—The Tiger of Aloca.

A letter from Mexico to the New Orleans Crescent says:

Manuel Lozada was born in the town of Tepic, and early gave evidence of the depravity which has since made him a terror. His first act of barbarity after being expelled from his native town for his manifold villainies, was to organize a party of bandits, and at the head of them he one day captured the Governor of Jalisco, and, having him in an out of the way house, he ordered him to be thrown down and bound securely. Then taking a knife, he scarified the Governor's feet until the soles were penetrated in a dozen places to the bone. In this condition he was forced to dance before Lozada, and when he flagged, his tormentor would urge him on by pricking him with a sharp sword. Then he hung him by the feet until he was dead, after which the body was heaped in pieces and thrown to the dogs.

Riding away from the scene of his cruelty, he called at the house of a widow woman, and because she shut the door when he brandished his bloody sword, he burst into the house, and ran her through the body. His next act of ferocity was committed at the farm called "Magaritas," when he burned down the houses, killed eleven persons, and violated three girls, one of them the daughter of the overseer. Thirteen named persons were called out and made to deliver all the valuables about the place, which he was to carry to the edge of the wood. This done, Lozada actually had the poor fellow seized, and then scarified his feet so that he could not walk. The ranch belonged to the brother of Don Carlos Rivas, who is now Lozada's military chief. His band augmented to eighty men, and he took to the mountains of Santiago, which contained three thousand inhabitants. When he surprised the town, the people fled, with the exception of a few men who made a stand in a strongly-built house, and who at last succeeded in driving all the robbers out.

The whole district of Tepic became alarmed, and the terror was not decreased when a few days after he attacked the village of Rosa Morada on the borders of the State of Jalisco, when he burned all the houses, and did not cease to destroy the people until all were fled to the mountains. Gen. Blas was at that time Governor of Senaloa, but he made no movement to arrest the bandits. San Blas was twice visited by the robber, and the inhabitants only saved themselves by flight to the shipping in the harbor. At last the public appeal for safety caused the Jalisco and the three hundred men were sent to put an end to the confusion and robbery. Col. Lleras, his commander, attacked the mountain stronghold of Lozada, and counted himself victorious because he took eleven of the robbers prisoners. Lozada fled, but immediately after recruited his force up to one hundred and fifty men, and threatened Tepic with his twelve thousand souls.

The news spread in every direction. All classes took up arms, and a force of two thousand men took the field. They had no flag, for at that time the republic was struggling between the Church and the Liberals, and Comonfort had just run away. Jalisco pronounced in favor of Juarez, and Tepic, in its extremity of danger from the thieves, unfurled the Liberal banner. Lozada, almost caught in the coils, rejoined the Conservatives, and he was the chief of the robbers. He is now a chief of police in the capital, under the command of Gen. Lagarde.

Death of Col. John Duvall.

Col. John Duvall died at Stamford Bridge, on the 7th inst., in the 77th year of his age. He was born in Prince George's county, Maryland, and with his father emigrated to Kentucky in 1789. He settled in Scott county in 1791, where he resided up to the time of his death, embracing a period of over 68 years. In the late war with Great Britain he was Captain and commanded a company of Kentucky militia; served a campaign under General Harrison, on the northwestern frontier in 1813, and participated in the dangers and sufferings of the siege of Fort Meigs. Col. Duvall represented Scott co. in the Kentucky Legislature in 1827-8, besides having filled various other civil offices. The discharge of his public duties was always marked by the strictest integrity and fidelity. He was always a firm believer in the Christian religion; manifesting the greatest respect for its institutions and observances, but made no profession of religion until a few months prior to his death, when he attached himself to the Christian or Reformed Church. He lived an active, temperate life, and enjoyed uninterrupted good health up to the moment that he was stricken with the fatal paralysis.

He was a man of vigorous mind; fond of reading, and kept himself well informed upon all subjects of practical interest. He was remarkable for his readiness of speech and gentleness of manner. Although devoted to his principles and zealous in maintaining them, he was careful never to say a word that was offensive to those who differed with him. Few men had secured more universal esteem of all who knew him. It may be said, with literal truth, that he died without an enemy.

Georgetown Gazette.

At a meeting of Hopkinsville Lodge, No. 37, of Free and Accepted Masons, held on the 10th of September, 1859, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Almighty, in accordance with his mysterious providence, to remove from this mortal life, John H. Jackson, from the work below, and we, the higher honors of the Grand Lodge above. Therefore,

Resolved, That whilst we humbly submit to the Omnipotent will in depriving us of a brother, we deeply lament the dispensation which has afflicted the loss.

Resolved, That we will fondly cherish a recollection of our deceased brother, his virtues as a man and as a Mason.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with his grief-stricken family and friends, and assure them of our warmest sympathy in their sad bereavement.

Resolved, That we will attend his funeral in a body, and will bury him with the honors of our ancient fraternity, and as an emblem of our sorrow we will wear the usual badge of mourning.

Resolved, That a copy of the above resolutions be sent to his family, and that a copy be furnished to each of the papers in Hopkinsville for publication.

A. D. SEARS,
I. H. CALDWELL,
W. R. PAYNE,
Committee.

"The Cleveland Plaindealer does not believe in the reported 'power of the human eye,' and it gives as the reason for its disbelief an incident which occurred at a Southern hotel a short time since. Herr Driesbach, the famous lion tamer, was at the hotel; and one night a very powerful and savage drunken man was terrifying every person in the bar-room. Herr Driesbach volunteered 'to get an eye on him and fix him'; and crowding himself in front of the infuriated rowdy, he fastened his terrible eye upon him. The fellow, who was cowering towards the tamer, putting his hands upon his knees, and returning the gaze as well as he could in his then confused state. The tamer thought things were working and intimating as much by a nod of his head to the crowd, when the subject asked in a calm, dissipated manner, 'what he was looking at.' 'Never your mind,' said the tamer, throwing all the power he could muster into his eyes; but the subject did not mind for with a startling 'whoop,' he dealt the tamer a tremendous blow under the left ear, which sent him through a glass door into the next room, where he came to a sudden stop against a hard brick partition. He was carried up stairs and done up in camphor and old rags. In a few days he was able to be out, but he has never since tried the eye power upon a drunken man.

"A pop of a fellow, who was sauntering about a country village, saw a pretty face at the window of a house near which a little boy was at play. 'Sis,' said the fellow, 'who is that little looking out?'" 'Sis,' was the laconic reply. 'Will you tell me if she is a maid or a matron?'" asked the exquisite. 'She's a tailoress,' answered the lad, resuming his play.

An Extraordinary State of Affairs in Louisiana.

The Vermilionville (Lafayette) Echo, of the 10th, has the following account of the breaking up of a nest of desperadoes:

About ten days ago the Vigilance Committees of this parish were informed that a powerful and well organized company of desperadoes, headed by an individual named John Jones, or John Baptiste Chasson, and supposed to number about three hundred men, were within about 20 miles of this place, and prepared to give the Vigilants battle. The committees of St. Martin, Vermilion, St. Landry, and Calcasieu, were immediately apprised of the fact, and on Saturday morning, the 3d inst., each was promptly at the place previously agreed upon as a rendezvous. After the necessary arrangements had been made, the Vigilants, numbering about 500 men, took up their line of march for the place where it was known the enemy were to be found. As they marched along, two or three men were taken prisoners, all armed with loaded guns, which they said they carried with them to shoot birds, but on drawing the charges from their guns, they were found to contain bullets instead of shot.

About 10 o'clock the vigilants came in sight of the house of one Emilian Lagrange, where the desperadoes had fortified themselves—cutting holes in the walls of the dwelling and all the out-houses, through which they intended to fire on their enemies. When the committee got within a short distance of the fortifications they halted and prepared to batter the buildings down, having with them a piece of cannon; but just then they learned that there were several women and children in the dwelling house, which caused them to hesitate about firing, not wishing to harm them.

As soon as the belligerents saw the cannon pointed towards them they became greatly confused, and the whole number left the forts, and part of them ran off into the woods, pursued by a company of the vigilants, who overtook and captured some of them. The balance remained near the houses, but made no show of resistance. A deputation of four men was sent to order their instant surrender, which they promptly did, each man coming and delivering up his arms. Seven-hundred men were taken prisoners, and the whole number made good their escape. Their flag and fifty-three double-barreled guns fell into the hands of the vigilants, together with a number of pistols and knives.

One of the leaders of the desperadoes, finding that all was lost, shot himself through the head with his revolver, thereby putting an end with his own hands to his worthless life. This, so far as we could learn, was the only life that was lost. As soon as everything was quieted, a regular trial was gone into on the spot, and the whole number were condemned to receive the lash, and given five days to leave the State, under penalty of being hung if caught after the expiration of that time.

There is not the least doubt that a few of the unfortunate wretches above mentioned were misled by some black and white priests, who induced them to believe that the Governor had ordered them, in his proclamation, to oppose the Vigilants, and that, too, with arms in their hands; but most of them were there for some mean, rascally purpose. More than two thirds of those captured had never in any way been molested by the committees.

From the disclosures made by some of the desperadoes, it is evident that they had been induced by some black and white priests, who induced them to believe that the Governor had ordered them, in his proclamation, to oppose the Vigilants, and that, too, with arms in their hands; but most of them were there for some mean, rascally purpose. More than two thirds of those captured had never in any way been molested by the committees.

New York State Convention.

SYRACUSE, N. Y. Sept. 16.—The Convention unanimously instructed the delegates to be chosen at its session last night to represent the State at the Charleston Convention to act and vote as a unit.

Augustus Schell, Dean Richmond, Isaac Fowler, and Deas D. Wolf were chosen delegates at large to the Charleston Convention, with John J. Taylor, Daniel F. Tieman, Schuyler Crippen, and A. G. D. as alternates.

The following delegates to the Charleston Convention from the Congressional districts have been selected:

Delegates—First district, W. H. Ludlow; Second district, H. McLaughlin; third, John J. Savage; fourth, John Kelly; fifth, Isiah Rydger; sixth, John Cochrane; seventh, Wilson G. Waterbury; eighth, Edward Cooper; ninth, Geo. Kemble; tenth, Benj. H. Edsall; eleventh, Wm. F. Russell; twelfth, Theo. Miller; thirteenth, D. L. Seymour; fourteenth, Erastus Corning; fifteenth, John Titcomb; sixteenth, Lemuel Stetson; seventeenth, Jas. C. Spencer; eighteenth, Alonzo C. Page; nineteenth, Samuel Wolf; twentieth, John Striker; twenty-first, E. Hubbard; twenty-second, Luke D. Smith; twenty-third, D. C. West; twenty-fourth, James P. Haskins; twenty-fifth, E. P. Ross; twenty-sixth, W. W. Wright; twenty-seventh, Henry D. Barte; twenty-eighth, C. C. B. Walker; twenty-ninth, S. B. Jewell; thirtieth, Marshall B. Chaplain; thirty-first, Sanford E. Church; thirty-second, John T. Hudson; thirty-third, John C. Devereux.

The Convention adjourned with hearty cheers.

THE GREAT EASTERN.—The city government of Portland, Me., at a meeting last Friday evening, made arrangement for a suitable demonstration on the occasion of the arrival of the Great Eastern. The programme includes a public dinner, ball, general illumination of the city, ringing of the bells, salutes of artillery, exercises in the harbor, military displays, and other manifestations. It was also voted to extend invitations to the President of the United States and his Cabinet, to Lieut. Gen. Winfield Scott, to the Governors of the several States in the Union, to the Gov. General of Canada and Ministry, to Gen. Williams, Commander-in-Chief of the British forces in North America, and to the Governors of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, with their Cabinets, to visit Portland on the occasion. Means will be provided by the city authorities and by citizens to defray the expenses incident to the demonstration. The city of Portland will have its capacity to receive and entertain strangers fully tested while the Great Eastern remains in the harbor.—*Low. Jour.*

From Utah.

BOSTON, September 16.—The correspondent of the Traveler, writing from Camp Floyd, under date of August 18th, describes the assassination of First Sergeant Ralph Pike, of the tenth infantry, who was shot in front of the Salt Lake Hotel by a woman named Spencer. The murderess had escaped. Pike's funeral was attended by three regiments of infantry, the officers of each regiment being in full uniform, by order of General Johnston. Several other assassinations are charged on Mormons, and great excitement existed.

Official information from Utah states that the troops are principally employed in protecting the overland emigrants from Indian attacks.

The President has recognized France August Hirsch as consul to the Kingdom of Hanover at Boston.

Democratic Nominations.

WORCESTER, Sept. 16.—The Democratic Convention nominated Gen. Benj. S. Butler, of Lowell, for Governor, and Stephen O. Bemis, of Springfield, for Lieutenant Governor. The following nominations were also made: Secretary of State, Samuel W. Bowen, of Andover; Treasurer, George Demasset; Auditor, James E. Esterbrook, of Worcester; Attorney General, D. H. Mason, of Dedham; Caleb Channing, Isaac Davis, Oliver Stevens, and James S. Whitney are chosen delegates to the Charleston Convention. It is said that all favor the claims of Senator Douglas for the Presidency. The resolutions adopted recognize the principle of popular sovereignty, though indorsing the present administration.

POWDER MILL BLOWN UP.—MAN PROBABLY KILLED.—One of the wheel mills of the Cleveland Powder Company, blew up about ten o'clock this morning, injuring one man severely. The mill had ceased operation a short time before, and the injured man was in the act of changing the charge, causing a small explosion, which killed fifty pounds of powder. Damage from two to three hundred dollars, which will be repaired in a few days. The other mills are in operation.

Cleveland Herald, 14th.

ANTIQUITY OF THE SUN-STROKE.—Perhaps there is not a reader of newspapers in the United States, who is aware of the fact that the coup de soleil, or sun-stroke, was known as far back as the age of Nebuchadnezzar, King of Babylon, that is, in the beginning of the sixth century, B. C.

The truth of this statement will be found in the 3d verse of the 8th chapter of the Apocryphal book of Judith, in the Bible, which relates the death of that beautiful Hebrew woman's husband, Manasseh. It reads thus: "For as he," (Manasseh,) "stood overseeing them that bound sheaves in the field, the heat came upon his head and he fell on his bed and died."

THE AMERICAN COLLEGE AT ROME.—Under the direction of the Propaganda works are going on with great activity in the Convent of the Umilata, in Rome, to prepare it for a college. The great building (situate at the foot of the Quirinal, toward the Corso) has been bought for \$45,000, and is destined as a college for North American and ecclesiastical students. The Bishops of the United States, who are about fifty in number, have recently sent thirteen thousand dollars to the Pope for the necessary works; and before the end of this year the place will be arranged, and will be able to receive one hundred students. The French College has lately retired the Church at St. Chiara, and by the side of it a large establishment contains sixty students. Spain has begun works for a national ecclesiastical seminary. The South American College opened last year with thirty-five students.

SUSPENSION OF PHILLIPS, SAMPTON & Co.—The Boston Transcript says:

The announcement on Saturday afternoon that Phillips, Sampson & Co. had suspended payment, was received with general regret in the community. The members of the firm have died within a few months, and the survivor decimated it best, under the embarrassing circumstances in which he was placed, to suspend. The Boston Journal is assured that the Atlantic Monthly is not only paid its expenses, but a very handsome profit over its cost. The suspension grew out of unfortunate circumstances, well known to the trade, which produced a lack of confidence in the stability of the house.

A negro woman in New Orleans has been arrested charged with torturing a white boy in a most horrible manner. His father was a respectable French mechanic, and died about a year ago, when owing to his mother, an habitual drunkard, being imprisoned as a vagrant, he was taken charge of by Maria. When found the boy was chained up with an iron chain around his neck, secured by a padlock. His neck was all raw from contact with the chain, and his body literally black and blue from the beating he received. He stated that he had been chained up in this manner for three days, frequently having his mouth crammed full of cotton to prevent his making any noise.

ARRESTED.—Wednesday afternoon one of the "light fingered gentry" put his hand into the pocket of Mr. A. Woods, and abstracted from it a pocket-book. But the fellow's touch was not delicate enough to prevent Mr. W. from feeling his hand, and so soon as he withdrew the purse, he turned quickly and caught him. The pickpocket was examined before Judge Robertson, yesterday evening, and in default of bail was committed for trial. We would again repeat our warning to the throngs now in town to be on the lookout for the rascals who always flock to such places to exercise their vocation.

Lexington Statesman.

SHOOTING.—Yesterday evening near the Fair Grounds, a difficulty commenced between a man named Kirkpatrick and some showmen, in which K. was struck. Somehow, a man named Miller, and several other persons, became involved in the fray, and a ball from one of the pistols fired by some of the party, struck one of the showmen in the elbow, inflicting a painful but not dangerous wound. We give the above as we heard it, not vouching for its correctness. The party gave bail in \$100 to appear this (Friday) evening. We do not know whether the showmen gave bail or not.—*Lex. States.*

A NOBLE BUT UNFORTUNATE ACT.—A brakeman of the Baltimore and Annapolis railroad, Timothy Ragne, risked his own life and suffered the loss of one of his hands before yesterday in an attempt to rescue from death two children who foolishly tried to crawl under a car just as the train started. He succeeded in pulling the children out of the way of danger, but in so doing he got his left hand under a car wheel, which crushed it to atoms. Doctor Isham dressed the wound, and thinks he will be able to save a portion of the hand.—*Chicago Ill. Times.*

METCALFE'S REPORTS.—The first volume of Metcalfe's Reports of decisions of the Court of Appeals of Kentucky is bound and ready for delivery, and may be had of the Reporter or at either of the book stores in Frankfort. Price \$5 per volume. Persons wishing a volume sent by mail may remit the price and it will be forwarded postage paid. au23 f

Destructive Fire.

EASTON, Pa. Sept. 17.—The stabling attached to the U. S. Hotel caught fire this morning. The stables were occupied by the horses attached to Dan Rice's circus, and twelve of them were smothered. Those lost, however, were mostly train horses, and his loss will not exceed \$5,000. The fire originated through the carelessness of a driver, who let a fluid lamp fall, causing it to burst and to scatter the flames among the combustible contents of the stables. The damage to the hotel was trifling.

Mr. J. G. Mathers' large sale of carpets and furnishing goods is postponed until Wednesday, Sept. 22nd. During the Fair week, and up to day of sale, the balance of his large stock will be arranged for inspection on the first and second floors. City and country buyers would do well to call and examine his stock. Many of his best styles of Brussels, and tapestry, and superfine carpets, and rich lace goods and other articles, will be sold.—*Low. Jour.*

We notice among the hotel arrivals Mr. Selby Harney and lady. No doubt this announcement will take Selby's numerous friends by surprise, but we can assure them that it is a solemn fact. We had noticed of late our young friend made frequent trips to the Nashville railroad, but we had no idea that they were of a matrimonial character.—*Low. Jour.*

From Boston.

BOSTON, Sept. 17.—Mr. Davis and wife, of New Orleans, while crossing the track of the Worcester Railroad in a carriage yesterday, were struck by a locomotive. Mrs. Davis was thrown over a two story building, close by, and instantly killed. Mr. Davis was severely injured.

To resuscitate a drowned Englishman, place a piece of roast beef under his nose; an Irishman, a gill of potent; a Scotchman, a half-pint of whisky; a Frenchman, a Frenchman, a pinch of snuff; a Spaniard, some fresh blood; an old maid, an offer of marriage; a Yankee, attempt to pick his pockets.

KILLED HIMSELF.—A man named Obediah McConnell, residing at Pleasantville, in Henry county, committed suicide on Thursday night last, by swallowing laudanum. Cause as yet unknown. He was a respectable young married man, and possessed many excellent qualities of heart.

Low. Dem.

How John P. Martin is improving, and confident hopes are entertained of its entire restoration. Mr. Martin is one of the best and truest Democrats in the State.—*Low. Jour.*

Senator Powell has for some days past been very ill, but we are happy to learn that he is now recovering.—*Henderson Reporter.*

Later from Europe.

New York, Sept. 18.—The steamship Borussia, from Hamburg and Southampton, has arrived with dispatches to Sunday, the 4th inst. The steamship Fulton had arrived at Southampton from New York.

The advices from the Zurich conference are to the 1st inst., when, at a meeting of the plenipotentiaries, the limits of the Lombardian frontiers and the separation of the civil and the ecclesiastical jurisdiction were under consideration. A meeting of the deputy plenipotentiaries of the three Powers was also held on the 1st.

It is reported that Austria intends to discount the portion of the Austrian debt which will be transferred to Lombardy, and to sell the public domains.

The Emperor of France has intimated to the Porte that he will support the project of the Suez canal for commercial purposes.

Taxes have been advanced 3/4 on the Paris bourse. Taxes have been levied on foreigners doing business at Smyrna.

Advices from Gibraltar state that the Emperor of Morocco was dead; also that a serious conflict had occurred on the island of Centa, between the Spaniards and Moors. The troops had been called out. Several thousand Moors had been collected, and at last accounts the parties were in conflict all night on the 26th ult., and several men killed on both sides. The English mail steamer Indus was fired on twice from the Spanish fort at Tarifa, on the morning of the 25th of August, while her ensign was flying; at the second fire a large round shot fell about fifty yards from the steamer.

Metternich, the Austrian Ambassador, was about to leave on a visit to Vienna.

Business was dull at Paris, on account of the Zurich Conference, and the voters had declined. Spain—Accounts from Madrid state that Spain had withdrawn her Consul from Tangus, and decided to demand satisfaction of Morocco for the outrages at Centa. Orders had been given for the formation of an expedition, a corps of 10,000 men.

It is suggested in the London papers that the firing on the steamer Indus was for the purpose of bringing her to, in order to learn the state of affairs at Centa.

ITALY.—The first National Assembly at Romagna was opened at Bologna, on the 1st of September, by the Governor General, who, in his speech, congratulated the people on the alacrity with which they hastened to the electoral lists to record their votes.

A terrible cyclone passed over Calcutta on the 26th of July. Forty vessels, including two steamers, were lost in the river Hoogly, and immense damage was occasioned on shore. Many lives were lost, but no further particulars have been received.

The Australian mail steamer, North America, was lost August 20th, in the Red Sea. The mails and passengers were saved.

An intelligent correspondent writing us from Collins county, Texas, under date of 3d inst., says: "We have extraordinary crops of wheat, corn, and cotton, in this country, and can supply any amount of emigration on the most reasonable terms."—*Low. Jour.*

RESIGNED.—Mr. Montague, the route agent of the Post-office Department on the Kentucky Central Railroad, resigned his position on the 13th inst. Mr. M.'s continued ill health was the cause of his resignation. We have not heard who will be his successor.—*Lex. Statesman.*

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 8.—A riot took place today on the new Suffolk Park between Florida Temple and Princess. Florida won in three straight heats. Time, 2:41 1/2, 2:31, and 2:23. Ten thousand persons were present.

It was judicially decided in New York, on Friday, that dogs are property, and that the stealing of them is an indictable offense.

Professor Ross, the well known Hellenist and archaeologist, committed suicide at Halle, Germany, on the 8th ult.

The Paris hospitals have inherited, under the will of Lord Henry Seymour, £36,000 per annum.

Mr. Baron E. Rothschild, from Germany, is stopping at the Howard House, New York.

HATS & CAPS.

FALL STYLE SILK HAT for sale by KEENON & CRUTCHER.

FALL STYLE CASS HAT for sale by KEENON & CRUTCHER.

NEUTRAL PLANTER LEDGER HAT for sale by KEENON & CRUTCHER.

BLACK LEDGER HAT for sale by KEENON & CRUTCHER.

BROWN LEDGER HAT for sale by KEENON & CRUTCHER.

HUNGARIAN LEATHER TRIMMED HAT for sale by KEENON & CRUTCHER.

BLACK STIFF BRIM LOW CROWN HAT for sale by KEENON & CRUTCHER.

BROWN MORPHY HAT for sale by KEENON & CRUTCHER.

BOY'S CASS., HAVLOCK HATS, for sale by KEENON & CRUTCHER.

BLACK FRENCH LOW-CROWNED HAT, for sale by KEENON & CRUTCHER.

THE "OLD MAN'S" DRAB OTTER HAT, for sale by KEENON & CRUTCHER.

THE "OLD MAN'S" STIFF-BRIM BRUSH HAT for sale by KEENON & CRUTCHER.

BLACK and BROWN MORPHY CAPS, for sale by KEENON & CRUTCHER.

CHECK MORPHY CAPS, for sale by KEENON & CRUTCHER.

THE "LIVERPOOL CAP" for sale by KEENON & CRUTCHER.

BOY'S CLOTH JOCKEY CAPS, for sale by KEENON & CRUTCHER.

MEN and BOYS, GLAZED CAPS, for sale by KEENON & CRUTCHER.

THE HUNTER'S HAT, for sale by KEENON & CRUTCHER.

